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results are hard to follow ; some were clearly Mendelian, others clearly not ; and some of these aberrant cases seem to be examples of what Millardet has called "false hybridism" — where the second and subsequent filial generations show no trace of one of the parents.

The poultry experiments were made with Indian Game, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Dorking, and White Wyandotte. The pea comb and single comb when crossed followed Mendel's law, the pea being dominant. The extra (Dorking) and normal toe followed the law approximately, the extra toe being dominant. In other cases the results were non-Mendelian. Thus it may happen that when a usually dominant character is crossed with a pure recessive the first filial generation is not purely dominant, but a mixture of dominants and recessives. It appears that a usually recessive character may sometimes dominate. The mixed result in the first filial generation may also be due to the fact that the "dominant" used in the cross was not a pure bred dominant but gave off "recessive" gametes.

The last 35 pages of the work are devoted to an invaluable discussion of "The Facts of Heredity in the Light of Mendel's Discovery." Here some new terms are introduced. In experiments in hybridization two forms exhibiting antagonistic characters are crossed. There may be one pair or many pairs of these antagonistic qualities. The antagonistic qualities are called allelomorphs. The zygote produced by the union of gametes with allemorphs is called a *heterozygote* to distinguish if from a zygote formed of similar gametes (homozygote). Allelomorphs may be either simple like hairiness or smoothness; or they may be compound, as the variegated color of some flowers. When a compound allelomorph is crossed with a simple the second filial generation may show not two forms only but several — the compound allelomorph has broken up into its constituents.

The relation of Mendel's Law to "skipping a generation," to prepotency, to sex (since elaborated by Castle) and to Galton's Law are discussed. The whole work closes with an eloquent "outlook" over the future of experimental breeding.

C. B. D.

Walks in New England[1] is a series of lay sermons which appeared in the Springfield Republican a year or two ago ; they are the records

[1] Whiting, C. G. *Walks in New England*, with illustrations from photographs. London and New York, John Lane. 8vo., pp. 301, 24 illustrations.

of a saunterer among New England's woods and fields. They record the aspects of the changing seasons from March to December with eyes which, in turn, are those of a lover of plants and birds, a poet, and a deeply religious man. For science he cares little, as compared with "the intuition of spirit"; Emerson and Whitman are more to him than Darwin and Wallace. The letters are not full of accurate detail like Thoreau, nor of vivid coloring like Bolles; the style is often too involved and the thought too mystical to suggest comparison with Burroughs; but coming as they did from week to week, they must have been very welcome to many who could not share the author's rambles; they breathe the calmness, the toleration, the kindly sympathy of a true lover of out-door nature.

ZOÖLOGY.

Influence of Man on the Distribution of Reptiles and Mammals in Patagonia and Fuegia.— In a very complimentary review[1] of my recently published *Narrative of the Princeton Patagonia Expeditions*, Mr. Barnum Brown, who, as a representative of the American Museum of Natural History in New York accompanied me on my last expedition to that country remarks that my "observations on lizards should have been confined to that part of Patagonia north of the Rio Santa Cruz, for this river forms the natural southern boundary line for lizards as well as armadillos though a few have been scattered south of it by man." I have taken these small reptiles at Fitzroy's Springs on the north shore of the Gallegos river, at various points along the coast between Cape Fairweather and Coy Inlet, about the Salt lagoons at the estancia of Montes and Fernandez ten miles from Gallegos, at the Mount of Observation and at Greenwood's estancia sixty miles south of Santa Cruz and have observed them at many other favorable localities in the region south of the Santa Cruz River, while other travellers have reported them as being common not only in this region but on the *plains* of Fuegia as well. See Popper's account of Fuegia in Mulhall's *Hand-Book of the River Plate*. I see no good reason for attributing the present wide distribution of these lizards over the region south of the Santa Cruz River to the agency of man.

[1] *Amer. Nat.*, Nov. 1903, pp. 799–800.